

§ 471.03

rinse combination is entitled to discharge allowance.

(kk) “Swaging” is a process in which a solid point is formed at the end of a tube, rod, or bar by the repeated blows of one or more pairs of opposing dies.

(ll) “Tube reducing” is an operation which reduces the diameter and wall thickness of tubing with a mandrel and a pair of rolls with tapered grooves.

(mm) “Tumbling” or “barrel finishing” is an operation in which castings, forgings, or parts pressed from metal powder are rotated in a barrel with ceramic or metal slugs or abrasives to remove scale, fins, or burrs. It may be done dry or with an aqueous solution.

(nn) “Ultrasonic testing” is a non-destructive test which applies sound, at a frequency above about 20 HJz, to metal, which has been immersed in liquid (usually water) to locate inhomogeneities or structural discontinuities.

(oo) “Wet air pollution control scrubbers” are air pollution control devices used to remove particulates and fumes from air by entraining the pollutants in a water spray.

(pp) “Grab sample” is a single sample which is collected at a time and place most representative of total discharge.

(qq) “Composite sample” is a sample composed of no less than eight grab samples taken over the compositing period.

(rr) A “flow proportional composite sample” is composed of grab samples collected continuously or discretely in proportion to the total flow at time of collection or to the total flow since collection of the previous grab sample. The grab volume or frequency of grab collection may be varied in proportion to flow.

(ss) The term “control authority” is defined as the POTW if it has an approved pretreatment program; in the absence of such a program, the NPDES State if it has an approved pretreatment program or EPA if the State does not have an approved program.

(tt) “Continuous operations” means that the industrial user introduces regulated wastewaters to the POTW throughout the operating hours of the facility, except for infrequent shut-

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downs for maintenance, process changes, or other similar activities.

(uu) “Intermittent operations” means the industrial users does not have a continuous operation.

(vv) The term “off-kg (off-lb)” means the mass of metal or metal alloy removed from a forming operation at the end of a process cycle for transfer to a different machine or process.

§ 471.03 Compliance date for PSES.

The compliance date for PSES under this regulation is August 23, 1988.

Subpart A—Lead-Tin-Bismuth Forming Subcategory

§ 471.10 Applicability; description of the lead-tin-bismuth forming subcategory.

This subpart applies to discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States, and introductions of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works from the process operations of the lead-tin-bismuth forming subcategory.

§ 471.11 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations for the process operations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) *Rolling spent emulsions.*

SUBPART A—BPT

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/off-kg (pounds per million off-pounds) of lead-tin-bismuth rolled with emulsions	
Antimony	0.068	0.030
Lead	0.010	0.005
Oil and grease	0.468	0.281
TSS	0.960	0.457
pH		(¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) *Rolling spent soap solutions.*